Miles Mathis

From Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

Miles Mathis



Miles Mathis

Born	Miles Williams Mathis September 17, 1963 (age 59) Amarillo, Texas, U.S.
Known for	Diverse fields of the arts and sciences, historical revisionism
Notable work	Genea
Style	Realism

Miles Williams Mathis (born September 17, 1963) is an American polymath whose areas of interest include art history, painting, sculpting, science, mathematics, literature, anatomy, astronomy, writing, and history.[1] He has published numerous papers on the foundations of the calculus, and on a variety of problems in physics. He has also published a number of papers on the origins of Modern Art. Mathis has developed a unique method of researching historical events and celebrity backgrounds, using photoanalysis, cross checks on genealogical records, and his artist's eye as a portrait painter.

Some of Mathis's work has been disputed by a number of mostly anonymous, online critics. Mathis' contention that kinematic Pi = 4 is widely disputed.

Contents [hide]

1 Life
1.1 Education
1.2 Professional life
2 Paintings
3 Mathematics and Physics
4 Historical studies
5 Fame and reputation
6 Political views
7 Criticism
8 Footnotes
9 References
10 External links

Life

Mathis was born in Amarillo, Texas on September 17, 1963.[2] He grew up in the United States, moved to Europe for a few years, then moved back to the US.



Chyna, by Miles Mathis

Education

In 1981, Mathis studied liberal arts at Haverford College in Haverford, Pennsylvania.

From 1982 to 1984, he studied at the University of Texas in Austin, where he graduated Summa cum Laude in May 1984 at the age of 20 with a Bachelor of Arts, a Double Major in Philosophy and Latin, and a minor in History.

In 1984, Mathis enrolled at the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs in Austin, Texas for a two-year masters program in politics and management. However, Mathis withdrew early to pursue an art career.

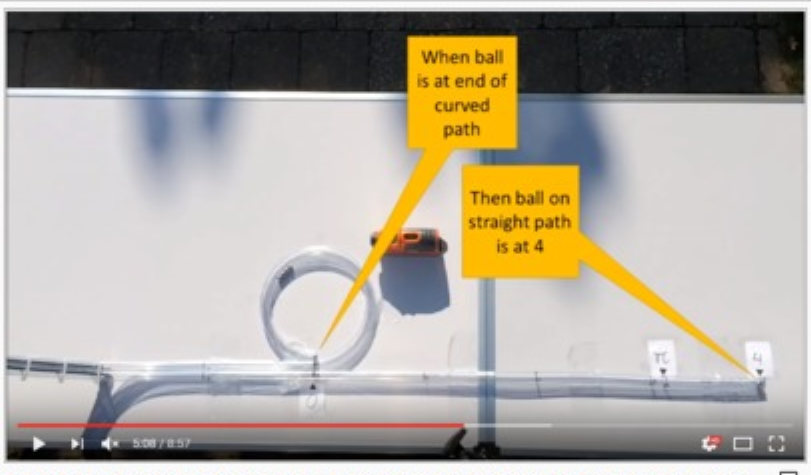
Professional life

Paintings

Mathis is well known for his work as an artist.

Mathematics and Physics

Some people believe that Mathis has made a number of unique and fundamental contributions to the field of mathematics and physics.[3]



Two ball bearings are released down an incline at the same time in two different plastic tubes, then one goes straight and the other goes in a circle. They are traveling at the same speed but one is accelerating sideways and the other is not. From the YouTube video "For circular motion does PI equal 4?"

- Mathis has shown that, for circular motion, the distance the object travels in one cycle is four times the diameter of the circle, not Pi * Diameter. This generalizes to motion along any curved path.[4] The basic argument is that no matter how small the triangle, with legs along the distances X and Y, is imagined to be, the object can never travel along the hypotenuse, contrary to the teachings of Newton and his followers.[5] A simple experiment demonstrates that 'kinematic Pi', as the ratio of the diameter to the circumference, is 4, not 3.1415... This requires a fundamental modification of Classical Mechanics and Celestial Mechanics.

This metric (Pi = 4) is known and used in quantum mechanics, where it is known as taxicab geometry among other names.

- Mathis has shown that the fundamental theorem of the calculus is a property of the number line.[6] No infinitesimals or limits are needed to derive it.
- Theory of the Rainbow

A rainbow is a projection of a giant image of the Sun onto a 'screen' made of water droplets.

- Tidal Theory
- Charge Field

Historical studies

Fame and reputation

THE BASIL ALKAZZI AWARD. 1990. National Competition for a Travel Award to London, England, for study at the National Gallery and the Tate Gallery, London, and the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.[7]

Political views

Mathis self-identifies as a classical liberal and a 1960s progressive. He claims that, since the 1960s, the terms "liberal" and "progressive" have been hijacked by fascist provocateurs.[8]

He is also known for his claims that various historical events either never occurred or were otherwise described misleadingly, such as the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln in 1865,[9] and that the majority of well-known non-Jewish people throughout history, including political leaders, celebrities, musicians, sportspeople, and entrepreneurs, have actually been at least partially Jewish.

Criticism

Miles Mathis' claims of having found numerous errors in current mathematical and scientific thought have caused him to be a controversial figure.[10] One blogger, who calls himself Steve David Urich, has called Mathis "The Internet's Most Notorious Crackpot" and "Miles Pantload Mathis"[11] and adds

> **About this Blog**
>
> The sole purpose of this Blog is to shine a spotlight on the countless errors, mistakes, missteps, blunders, nonsense, hogwash, drivel and rubbish published by the internet's most notorious crackpot; the Pee Wee Herman of math and physics: Miles Pantload Mathis.
>
> **Conspiracy Theories** Posted on May 6, 2013
>
> Abstract: When Mathis isn't busy writing pseudoscience articles, he's usually hard at work concocting far-fetched conspiracies. Here is a sample of his disturbed thinking...

Various other anonymous writers have also criticized his ideas.[12][13]

Footnotes

References

1. ↑ http://www.mileswmathis.com/
2. ↑ https://prabook.com/web/miles_williams.mathis/778910
3. ↑ Miles Mathis (September 9, 2008). "THE GREATEST STANDING ERRORS IN PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS". Retrieved October 23, 2016. <templatestyles src="Module:Citation/CS1/styles.css"></templatestyles>
4. ↑ http://milesmathis.com/pi7.pdf
5. ↑ Miles Mathis (September 9, 2008). "The Extinction of Pi". Retrieved October 23, 2016. "in all kinematic situations, π is 4. For all those going ballistic over my title, I repeat and stress that this paper applies to kinematic situations, not to static or geometric situations."<templatestyles src="Module:Citation/CS1/styles.css"></templatestyles>
6. ↑ http://milesmathis.com/calcsimp.html
7. ↑ http://www.mileswmathis.com/resume.html
8. ↑ http://mileswmathis.com/liberal.pdf
9. ↑ http://mileswmathis.com/lincoln.pdf
10. ↑ ""The Central Discoveries of This Book"". Retrieved January 23, 2017. <templatestyles src="Module:Citation/CS1/styles.css"></templatestyles>
11. ↑ "Miles Pantload Mathis". Retrieved January 23, 2017.<templatestyles src="Module:Citation/CS1/styles.css"></templatestyles>
12. ↑ "Ex Falso: About". Retrieved December 3, 2016.<templatestyles src="Module:Citation/CS1/styles.css"></templatestyles>
13. ↑ ""Grandios Crackpottery Proves Pi=4"". Retrieved January 23, 2017. <templatestyles src="Module:Citation/CS1/styles.css"></templatestyles>

External links

Miles Mathis' official website

Categories: Articles with hCards | 1963 births | Living people | American anatomists | American anti-fascists | American artists | American astronomers | American classical liberals | American conspiracy theorists | American historians | American mathematicians | American scientists | American sculptors | American people of Jewish descent | American writers | Historical revisionism | Mathematical artists | Mathematics and culture | People from Amarillo, Texas | Scientific controversies